

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.

VOLUME 1.

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THE WEEKLY MESSENGER
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SHACKELFORD & ROWLAND.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" " six months - - - 2 50
" " at the end of the year - 3 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of one square of fifteen lines, less than a dollar; each continuance twenty-five cents. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate.

One square three months four dollars; one square six months, seven dollars; one square one year ten dollars. Longer advertisements charged at the same rate. Yearly advertisements subject to two or three changes during the year. Less than a square charged as a square.

Cash will be required for all kinds of jobs, at the time the work is executed.

All persons desiring advertisements inserted in the Messenger, will please hand them in by Wednesday evening of the week they wish them to appear.

All communications on business addressed to the editors must be paid to insure attention. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except the option of the editors.

The above rates of subscription and forwarding will be strictly and inviolably observed.

Office, Main Street, opposite the "Webster's Office," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

For the Weekly Messenger.
M A Y D A Y.

"Haste thee, (May!) and bring with thee
Jest and youthful Jollity!
Quips and cranks and merry wiles,
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles,
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his sides!
And in thy right-hand lead with thee
The Mountain Nymph, sweet Linsey!"

The above exquisite lines of the greatest of England's Epic Poets, John Milton, (written in the happy and beautiful period of his early manhood) sprung spontaneously to our memory and imagination on Saturday last. If Euphrosyne, in heart-easing mirth, had herself selected the day, it could not have been better whercon to go a-maying. The sun shone brightly—but the fervor of his rays was tempered by a breeze that gave vigor and elasticity to every youthful and impressive frame.

The young ladies of the Madison Female Academy commemorated the time-honored Spring festival, in an exceedingly simple, but yet most enjoyable manner, in a beautiful grove adjacent to the hospitable residence of Gen. John Miller. There was no parade or ostentatious display; but about ten o'clock the fair pupils, in the neat yet simple attire appropriate to school-girls and suited to the purpose of spending a day in the country, proceeded quietly to the chosen retreat. The change from dusty streets and brick walls to the emerald turf, the warbling woodland, the sloping vale, the breezy hill-side, and the shadowing trees was so refreshing and animating that, as soon as the procession was dismissed by the Principal, a dozen gay parties were off in different directions and to different amusements, while others reclined on the grass under the grateful shade. Happy creatures! It was a spectacle to recruit the most jaded spirits—to recall visions of joyous childhood and ardent youth to a sexagenarian.

To bring back the hour
Of glory in the grass, of splendor in the flower,
to the most care-worn veteran of trade or professional life, and make him feel
"There was a time when meadow grove and stream,
The earth and every common sight
To him did seem
Appared in celestial light—
The glory and the freshness of a dream!"

About one o'clock the various groups were called from their sportive toils to a bountiful feast. The cloth was laid on a table of Nature's own workmanship, and the bright-eyed guests "lay along" the green margins of the board, in truly classical and antique fashion. Had we the gift of Ariel to have flitted about among them, or "the pen of a ready writer" to have indited the sallies of wit and humor which were produced by this assemblage of Youth and Hope and Genius, at so genial a moment, under bright skies and in fine weather, we might make the oldest nerves tingle, as if a second Spring-time had come upon their mortal life. And were we at liberty to mention names, one might express the gratitude of the whole Pic Nic Party to—and—and—&c., &c., but it is unnecessary, as in this community their names are associated, on all occasions of the kind, with whatever is most elegant, refined and hospitable, as well as whatever is most attractive in the mingled sweetness and dignity of feminine manners.

When, as old Homer would have said, "the desire of food was taken away,"—the several parties again betook themselves to their several shade-trees, to play "graces," &c., &c., &c.

"And what to them was the world beside,
With all its change of time and tide,
This May Day, bright on Earth and Sky,
Was Heaven to their mind and eye!"

Hark! what are those sounds from underneath that wild Cherry-tree? A cluster of uplifted faces and beaming eyes surround a child of tender years, who, with the sod for a stage, a stump for her side-screan, two lofty and umbras-

geous trees for her columns of support, and the soft blue Heaven for her canopy, is reciting!—with looks, gesture, tone of voice all harmonizing to the sentiments she pours forth. Another and another succeed, and the entranced auditors acknowledge, with brimming eyes and feeling hearts, that the melody and expressiveness of speech are not less admirable and affecting than those of music—especially when set off by juvenile talents.

As the shadows of the trees begin to lengthen, the young folks "tired of play," are suddenly invigorated by the appearance on the ground of a gallant band of amateurs; whose enlivening strains lend light wings to the remaining hours.

On the whole, this commemoration of the Spring Festival was calculated to impress upon all the lasting lesson of the superiority of a life of pure, peaceful, and contented enjoyment, and beneficial exertion to the more seductive pleasures whereof so many are slaves.

"This our life, exempt from public haunts, Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

OBSERVER.

EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE.—Was the doctrine of a celebrated politician, and he doubtless judged mankind by himself, and those with whom he was brought in contact. Dishonest men are the most suspicious of dishonesty in others, and while honest men have as little to do with them as possible, their principal associations are necessarily with the class to which they belong. But to infer that all are dishonest because some are, is unsupported by observation. The man who charges another with dishonesty without proof of it, according to Dr. Paley's Moral Philosophy, tells an untruth. No man can innocently assert as true what he does not know to be such. Were the doctrines of Dr. Paley adhered to, much mischief would be prevented, and society improved in morals. Innocence often suffers from slanders who, like Sir Robert Walpole, think all men as destitute of moral honesty and honor as they themselves are. To an honorable mind these accusations are annoying. Although some of the ancient philosophers affected to despise the shafts aimed at them by the malicious, who wished to undermine an enviable and well-earned reputation, or by insidiously blasting the fair fame of an honest man, remove them out of their ambitious path, yet their replies showed that they felt keenly the stings of ingratitude and envy; indeed, he who does not is either more or less than a man. But of all ingratitudes, that of foreigners who, Dickens-like, come to this country, partake of our hospitality, and then abuse us is worst. That portion of the press which from principles opposes the pretensions of inflated foreigners, is sure to come in for a large share of vituperation, as is exhibited by the conduct of Lola Montez in the suits she has brought against several presses in New York. With the pen Lola is amply able to defend herself, and her letters published in the New York papers show her to be one of the most extraordinarily gifted women living. But she takes an honorable course compared with some other adventurers that seek our shores for a brief time, and then return to Europe and ridicule the gullibility of the people of this country, and represent the follies of the few as the standard of intelligence of the many. It cannot be denied that follies are committed, and that a portion of the press is made the medium to promote the views of arrant humbugs—some papers through ignorance, others possibly through venality. By venality we do not mean alone cash in hand, but a truckling to what is thought may become popular. The duty of every man is to tell the truth, and with editors this is particularly incumbent. —Cin. Com.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMON CARRIERS.—A case of much importance to business men and common carriers has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The parties to the suit were Chouteau vs. Leech. The plaintiffs were the owners and consignees of twenty-four packages of furs, which were delivered to the defendant's agents at Cincinnati, for transportation and delivery to plaintiffs at New York. A bill of lading was given, in the word "Pittsburg" was printed, indicating, the defendants argued, that the risk was not to commence until the goods had arrived at Pittsburg. The goods were placed by the defendant's agents on board the steamer Defiance, which was snagged on her way to Pittsburg, whereby the packages became wet. The defendants did nothing toward drying or preserving them, and they were rendered of but little value, the difference being agreed upon; and for this amount the verdict was rendered for plaintiffs in the court below. On the argument an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, when the judgment of the court below was affirmed.

"LONG MAY IT WAVE."—Gen. Wayne, it is said, announced to General Washington the victory of Stony Point, thus laconically:

STONY POINT, 2 o'clock, A. M., July 16th, 1779.

DEAR GENERAL.—The American flag waves here! Yours truly,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

He that embarks in the voyage of life will always wish to advance rather by the impulse of the wind than the strokes of the oar; and many founder in their passage, while they lie waiting

[Johnson].

CONGRESSIONAL.
THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter spoke in opposition to the amendment for additional aid to the Collin's line and in reply to those who advocated the measure.—When he concluded, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The joint resolution to print 100,000 copies of the mechanical portion of the patent office report was taken up.

Mr. Clingman moved to recommit the resolution with instructions to report what, if any, arrangements have been made to execute the public printing.

A long and protracted debate ensued and before definite action, they adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Fisk presented a memorial of the New York Legislature asking for an equal distribution of public lands for educational and other purposes.

Mr. Hall presented a petition against the Government employing laborers on Sunday.

Mr. Summer presented a resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts urging a liberal grant of land for the establishment of a National agricultural school.

Mr. Underwood gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal all excepting the law giving compensation to members of Congress and introduce a new system of compensation.

Mr. Mallory introduced a bill establishing a steam mail line from California to China, via the Sandwich Islands.

The Wisconsin railroad bill was taken up and passed.

The bill granting land to Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad across a peninsula of land of that State; passed.

The bill granting land to same for a railroad from Milwaukee to Grand Traverse Bay and thence to the straits of Michilimackinac, was ordered to be engrossed.

The deficiency bill was then taken up.

The debate on the Collin's line amendment was continued.

HOUSE.—Mr. Freeman, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported several bills granting the right of way and lands to Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, and Arkansas for railroad purposes; referred.

The House renewed the consideration of the resolution to print the patent of free report.

The proposition of Mr. Clingman, made yesterday, was adopted.

The homestead bill was then taken up in the committee of the whole.

The first section of the bill as originally reported, provided that every man or widow, who is head of a family and a citizen of the United States, shall from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of a vacant and unappropriated land, to be located in a body, in conformity with legal subdivisions of public lands, and after the same shall have been amended.

The Committee on Agriculture, to which the bill was referred, reported an amendment to this section confining the provision to those who were citizens on the 1st of January, 1852, and who were not owners of any lands nor worth \$500, and who had not disposed of his or her land for the purpose of taking the benefit of this act.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected.

The committee rose without acting on the 1st section.

A resolution was introduced to adjourn from 1st of June to the 4th of July, in order to put the hall in summer trim and allow the members to attend the convention; without action the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

SENATE.—The private calendar was postponed in order to take up the deficiency bill granting the right of way and donation of public lands to Alabama to aid in the construction of the Mobile and Girard railroad; ordered to be en-

acted.

The deficiency bill was taken up and Mr. Case advocated increasing aid to the Collins' line, and continued his speech until adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stanton of Ky., read a long report from the Committee on Printing. The report states that Boyd Hamilton, the contractor for the public printing, had in no instance complied with the terms of contract. The committee had contracted with Donaldson & Armstrong of the "Union," and Gideon & Co. of the "Republic," for what was to be done.

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WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, S. V. ROWLAND, EDITORS.

RICHMOND, MAY 14, 1852.

C We are authorized to say that Judge GOODLOE is not a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this district.

C See advertisement of Mr. J. W. Gilbert in another column.

C See advertisements of Mr. James March, of Lexington, in another column.

C See advertisement of Oldham Farm for sale, Mr. John Crook.

C See advertisement of Messrs. Irvin & Field's Stage Lines, in another part of this paper.

LADIES' FAIR.—By reference to an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the ladies of the Methodist Church hold a Fair on the 28th inst.—The object is a laudable one, and a large attendance of our citizens, with full purses and liberal hearts, will be decided good taste, both purses and hearts to be opened, of course.

C See advertisement of Messrs. THOMSON & VAN DALSEN, Lexington. They are in receipt of a large stock of House Furnishing Goods, Carpets, &c.

C Read advertisement of Messrs. S. S. CUTLER & CO., Jewellers, Lexington, Ky., who have on hand a very large and handsome assortment of Diamond Goods, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver and Plated Ware.—Messrs. C. & Co. are clever, accommodating gentlemen, who deserve to succeed, and we cheerfully recommend any of our readers who may visit Lexington to purchase articles in their line, to give them a call.

C Upon our first page will be found a beautifully written communication giving an account of the Pic-nic held by the young ladies of the Madison Female Academy on the 1st inst., to which we invite attention. The occasion was an interesting one,—and how could it have been otherwise when it was graced by so many lovely and bewitching young misses, whose bright smiles and beautiful faces eloquently mirrored the pure and noble impulses of their happy, joyous hearts?—and we are pleased to be able to give our readers so graphic a description of it as is contained in the article of "Observer."

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The American edition of this valuable quarterly, re-published by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, for April has been received. As usual its pages are filled with entertaining and instructive matter. The number before us contains 12 excellent papers, all of which will very well repay an attentive perusal. The Government of India, Physical Puritanism, Europe: its Condition and Prospects, A Theory of Population, Shelley and the Letters of Poets, The Commerce of Literature, The Early Quaker and Quakerism, Lord Palmerston and his Policy, Contemporary Literature of England, Contemporary Literature of America, Contemporary Literature of Germany, and Contemporary Literature of France are the articles contained in the April number of the Review. We cheerfully commend this work, as also the London Quarterly Review, the Edinburgh Review, the North British Review and Blackwood's Magazine, all of which are re-published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at \$10 for the five works; \$3 for each Review, and \$3 for Blackwood's Magazine.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.—Preston, of the Louisville Journal, in the Daily of the 10th inst., says "we know Gen. Scott to be in favor of maintaining the compromise." Mr. P. has just returned from Washington, and this avowal from him certainly ought to settle the question as to the position of Gen. Scott upon the compromise, as he would not have spoken so positively without having authority and good grounds for so doing. Will not the loquacious editors now cease to praise that Gen. Scott is doubtful upon the finality of the compromise? However, truth to them is stranger than fiction, and they would rather image to themselves a state of case, to stating a case as it exists.—With many of them, a great proclivity to falsehood, and misrepresentation is the predominant trait of character.

MR. CLAY'S HEALTH.—The latest advices from Washington represent Mr. Clay as in a feeble condition, gradually sinking. He may, his physician says, survive weeks or months, and may die at any hour. He is conscious of his condition and perfectly resigned. The physical man is frail, but the intellectual man bright and active. May the hand of time be gently laid on him!

C The Charleston Mercury announces that Mr. Buett has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

HON. CHARLES ANDREWS. A member of Congress from Maine, died at Parma, Me., on the 20th ult. In the Senate and House of Representatives the usual resolutions upon such occasions have been adopted.

HON. LYNN BOYD—THE PRESIDENCY.

We thought when it was announced some time since that the life of Lynn Boyd had been circulated in either House of Congress, that some hireling had prepared his biography for pay, and that the idea of Lynn Boyd being a candidate for the Presidency had never surprised the brain of any living being beside the honorable gentleman himself, and his feed biographer, but it seems that really some other person has discovered that Lynn Boyd is a "sagacious statesman," who ought to be made President of the United States! This great discovery has been reserved to some son of the "old Dominion," who in a late number of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, has perpetrated a fulsome eulogium of Lynn Boyd, in which he heralds the astounding fact to the world that his pet is a "sagacious statesman," and as he has never filled any other office than that of legislator, that "the peaceful olive, not the bloody laurel, crowns his brow." This gifted son of Virginia, for he must be a man of imagination and fancy, else he could not have conjured up so rich a thought as that Lynn Boyd is a "sagacious statesman," should be careful how he breaks so wonderful, so strange, so wild a discovery to the world, lest he drive many mad with so unlocked-for an announcement.

The author of the sketch of the life and character of Lynn Boyd above alluded to, in the course of his article has the following: "On all occasions, he shows the spirit and ability of a sagacious statesman, and without becoming a candidate for the Convention to remodel the Constitution of his State, introduced and popularised the doctrine that all officers, judicial or otherwise, are agents of the people: deriving their authority from them, exercising their trusts for them, and should be elected by them and be amenable to them at stated intervals by election, and the organic law of Kentucky now conforms to that movement." Wonderful man indeed is Lynn Boyd to have made this grand discovery! Surely for this single evidence of his sagacity as a statesman, deserves the admiration of the nation, and the highest office in the gift of the American people!

But to be serious, and speak candidly, we regard Lynn Boyd as the very weakest man who has ever held a seat in Congress as long as he has. He has never given the world a single evidence of great intellect or profound statesmanship. His mind has never been shocked with any original idea save that he ought to be President! He is a man of narrow, contracted mind; a bitter partisan and suppliant tool, and has already been elevated to higher places than his capacity and character merit. He has never originated any scheme in or out of Congress that would be creditable to a back-woods jack-leg county court lawyer. To talk of such a man for the Presidency is almost sacrilege. The thought is degrading, and cannot be entertained by any good patriot, whose head and heart is right.

C The Rev. ROBERT L. BRECK, delivered two very fine discourses to the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in this place on last Sabbath, and we regret to say they are the last we shall hear from him for some time, as he left the next day with his family for Macon, Ga., the place of his future residence, whether he has been called by the Presbyterian church of that city as their pastor. We congratulate the church of Macon on the wise choice they have made, believing in the Rev. Mr. Breck all their most sanguine hopes and expectations will be more than realized.—

Although yet quite young in years, he has advanced very far in that knowledge and "wisdom which cometh down from above, which is pure, peaceable, gentle, easily to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and hypocrisy." Mr. B. is a gentleman of urbane, agreeable manners, dignified bearing and fine talents, and bids fair soon to be ranked among the first class of clergymen of that branch of the church to which he belongs. He bears with him to his new home, the kind wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this community, who have known him from his childhood, and by whom he is highly esteemed.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Newport, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. The Senate was organized by the appointment of Benj. F. Thurston, of Providence, as clerk. In the House of Representatives, Hon. Alfred Bosworth (Whig) of Warren, was chosen speaker; Wingate Hayes and Thomas C. Greene, of Providence, clerks. The two houses in grand committee received and counted the votes cast at the recent election for State officers, and declared the following officers elected: Governor—Elisha Harris, Whig; Lieut. Governor—S. G. Arnold, Whig; Secretary of State—A. H. H. Stuart, Dem.; Attorney General—W. S. Burges, Dem.; Treasurer—Edwin Wilbur, Dem.

UNITED STATES MINT.—The coinage at this institution for the past month of April amounted to \$3, 537,930 83—of which there were 462,044 pieces of gold of the value of \$3,474,128; and 1,806,444 pieces of silver (dimes, half dimes, and three cent pieces) of the value of \$92,106; and 1,170,000 cents.

HON. CHARLES ANDREWS. A member of Congress from Maine, died at Parma, Me., on the 20th ult. In the Senate and House of Representatives the usual resolutions upon such occasions have been adopted.

KOSSUTH will soon take his departure from our shores, not, however, to bend his steps to his father-land, but to England, where he proposes to make his future residence, at least for the present.

Than Louis Kossuth, no greater humbug ever came from the "olden east to the new west" to cater to the passions of the people for money. Not only as a humbug did he come to this country; he came an impostor too. Upon the good sense and generous impulses of our people he has greatly presumed. By our government he was invited to take up his residence in this country, and in order to enable him to reach our shores, a national ship was ordered to bear him from the land of his captivity to the asylum and home of the oppressed. He came to our country, but not to make it his home; he came to raise money, to interpret for us the farewell address of Washington, and to instruct our government in the line of duty we should pursue toward other nations. He came and was warmly received, but his conduct has caused many who admired him and sympathized with him and his countrymen, to regard him as a vain, presumptuous, selfish man, who is seeking to get material aid pretending for the cause of Hungary, but really to enable him live in style in England, whose institutions he so eloquently lauded in his speeches in that country.

The sons and daughters of the "old world" have learned that our people are all possessed of large hearts and liberal souls, and they have fiddled and danced and sung them out of millions of dollars, enough almost to have established a system of free schools from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in which the youth of the land could have been trained for usefulness and to intelligence. In an Ellsler, a Celeste, an Ole Bull, a Lind, a Hays, and a Lola Montez, our people have found magnets to attract their dimes, as their admiration for dancing and music is great, and not at all regulated or prescribed by any calculation of dollars and cents. To these persons they have given their money liberally, but of all the humbugs who have crossed the briny deep to relieve our people of their "loose change," none will compare with Kossuth: he is one most splendid humbug! By his powers of eloquence, and his extreme impudence and audacity, he has tickled the fancy of very many of the people, who have given him money for the cause of Hungary—but down trodden Hungary, if your wrongs are never redressed until Kossuth marshals squadrons to battle for you, the last ebbing sand of time as it is being swallowed up in eternity will find you bound in chains of tyranny beneath the oppressive hand of Austria.

Go Kossuth to England and revel with the aristocracy of that country, and forget your father-land, for it is far better that her sons should groan beneath Austria's yoke to committing her destiny to the hands of one who in the hour of need deserted her, and who has abused her name to collect for himself a fortune, and who holds in higher esteem the institutions of despotic England, than the free government of the United States.

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.—Hussey, Bond, & Hale's circular contains the following: "We have no reliable official returns on which to base an estimate of our present population, but we believe it to be from 200,000 to 230,000, and that of Oregon, 22,000 to 25,000. Advices from Europe, from China, and from Southern ports of this coast speak of a large prospective immigration thitherward, and official reports state that 5,000 may be expected from France during the coming six months. There are now about 22,000 French residents in the country, and 8,000 to 10,000 Chinese. A statement of immigration for four months, ending March 10, shows a balance of arrivals over departures (without counting the overland immigrants from Mexico) of 6,051, one-half of which arrivals reached the country during the last five weeks of the term.

ASSIGNABILITY OF LAND WARRANTS.—In his interpretation of the act of Congress of 28th September, 1850, authorizing the issue of nonassignable bounty land warrants, the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, decided that the soldier, after locating his warrants, could not make a valid title to the land so located, until after the issue of the patent. The question has been submitted to the Hon. Rufus Choate, whose view is that the conveyance may be made after the issue of the warrant, and before the issue of the patent. The phrase in the law "prior to the issue" having reference to the warrant, and not the patent.

THE WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Whig Central Committee has appointed FRANCIS S. KAUFMAN, of Lincoln county, a delegate from the 4th Congressional district of Kentucky, in place of HARVEY HELM, declined.

MR. EDWIN FORREST.—The great American tragedian, on the 30th ult., concluded an engagement of sixty-nine nights, at the Broadway Theatre, New York. This is the most extraordinary engagement of the kind on record.

THE PRINCETON REPUBLICAN LEAVES.—The Princetown Republican learns that the cholera had made its appearance in Union county. Two persons had died from it when their informant left.

The Electoral Vote of 1852.

The bill which recently passed the United States Senate, apportioning members of Congress among the States, according to the last census, and which will no doubt be confirmed by the House of Representatives, increases the number of members to 234, and of Presidential Electors to 296, making 149 necessary to a choice.

The electoral vote of each State, under the new apportionment, compared with 1848, will be as follows:

...

States	1852.	1848.	States	1852.	1848.
Maine	8	9	Ohio	23	23
New Hampshire	5	6	Indiana	13	12
Vermont	5	6	Illinois	11	9
Massachusetts	13	12	Iowa	4	4
Rhode Island	4	4	Wisconsin	5	4
Connecticut	25	25	Kentucky	12	12
New York	25	25	Missouri	8	7
Pennsylvania	23	23	Alabama	9	9
Delaware	3	3	Louisiana	6	6
Maryland	8	8	Tennessee	12	12
Virginia	15	17	Mississippi	7	6
North Carolina	10	11	Arkansas	4	3
South Carolina	8	9	Texas	4	4
Georgia	10	10	California	4	0
Florida	3	3	Total	295	290

The States in *italics* voted for Gen. TAYLOR in 1848, giving him 163 votes.

The losses and gains by the new apportionment are as follows:

Illinois and Missouri each gain two electoral votes.

Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi and Arkansas, each gain one.

Virginia loses two electoral votes.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, North Carolina and South Carolina, each lose one.

California is added to the list.

An effort will doubtless be made in the House of Congress, to give Louisiana an additional member for her fraction. The effort was made in the Senate but failed.

It is said that the pending negotiations between the Secretary of State and the British minister, and also the representatives of the States of Central America, have been brought to a conclusion, and that the result is a treaty satisfactory to all parties. The rumor is corroborated by the fact that the Secretary has left the city on a visit to Massachusetts, to absent about a fortnight, and that the Nicaragua minister has also departed.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, the first assistant of the Postmaster General has decided that an article or advertisement in a newspaper may be marked with a pen or pencil without subjecting the sheet to letter postage, if it is done for the sole purpose of readily attracting the attention of the person to whom the paper may be sent. If the mark should be made so as to convey any other information, the paper would then be charged with letter rates.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Preston N. Bradley, Ephraim M. Ewing, and John F. Stockdale to directors of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, on the part of the State of Kentucky.

C We are pleased to welcome to our office the Boston Museum, a handsomely printed and ably edited journal. We hope to receive it regularly as it is an enterprising and readable paper.

The following article to correspondents, taken from the Augusta Chronicle, we commend to those of our friends who occasionally favor us with articles for the Messenger. But few, very few of those who write communications for newspapers punctuate their matter, and thereby impose some labor either upon the Editor or compositor. A gentle hint we hope will be sufficient from us upon this subject:

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—PUNCTUATION.—Upon reading some "rattier" spott'd "proof" the other day, we asked the young gentleman who set it up, to give us his rule for punctuation, to which he replied, "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, then put a comma; when I gape, I insert a semicolon; when I sneeze, a colon; and when I want another chew of tobacco, I insert a period." These rules are so simple—so lucid, and admirable, that we should be doing the typographical public an injury to withhold them, and we therefore put them on record.

FOR THE WEEKLY MESSENGER.—CHARADE.

BY A YOUNG LADY.

I am a word of 12 letters.

My 1, 2, 3 is a celebrated river in Europe.

My 1, 2, 10 is the name of a plaything.

My 10, 11, 12 is the name of a Pope of Rome.

My 9, 12, 13 is the name of a fish.

My 13, 12, 3, 4 is the Latin for gift.

My 10, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3 is the name of a city in England.

My whole is the name of a gentleman residing in Richmond, highly distinguished for literary talents.

(Answer next week.)

C The following toast was given at the annual Clay festival in New York:

The man whose birth makes this day glorious.—He has outlived detraction, and survived by no dreams of ambition—removed from the storm of political conflict—animated by no desire but the good of his country, he still survives, the noble embodiment of Democratic Whig principles."

"We might hail thee as President with happiness,

The next question that arises is, what sort of manifesto this Gen. Scott is going to be. It is to be, of course, concocted after the shrewdest standard of the Delphian oracle. It is to be framed, so as to be something like the will of Mr. Fremont's soul; it shall mean anything or nothing, as the case may require. It will satisfy the combatants maws of Abolitionism, Free Soil and Northern aggression, and will yet be so cunningly compounded and concocted, that the more delicate but willing stomachs of Southern Whigerry will be able to swallow it.—*Lou. Times.*

We are not aware that it has ever been the custom of Whig candidates for the Presidency to put forth documents intended to be construed different in different latitudes, all the advantages of that cunning trick having been monopolized by the Democratic candidates. Neither Mr. Clay nor General Harrison nor General Taylor ever uttered a Delphian oracle, but Van Buren and Polk and Cass greatly distinguished themselves in that way. Mr. Van Buren was probably the most skillful politician the country has ever produced in the matter of saying what every man could construe to his own liking; Mr. Polk, in the Wane letter, evinced a power in that line worthy of Tallyrand himself; and General Cass, in his Nicholson letter, manifested an ability at mystification that was utterly marvellous to behold.

We do not think that our neighbors of the Times need entertain the slightest apprehension that these worn-out tactics of Democratic candidates for the Presidency will be imitated by the old Whig hero, whose custom through life has been to go boldly, openly, and directly forward to whatever point he proposed to attain, even though a park of artillery might be looking him right in the face.—*Lou. Jour.*

From Mexico.—We have received a file of Mexican papers up to the 17th of April, inclusive. The most important item which we find in them, is the fact that the Tehuantepec treaty was rejected by the Chamber of Deputies on the 7th of April. The vote was unanimous, with the exception of one single member. The whole Mexican press rejoices over this event and approves the conduct of the government.

On the 8th, the day after the rejection of the treaty, Mr. Larraínaz left Mexico for Washington, where he intends to act as Minister Plenipotentiary.

The excitement upon the tariff question has not yet subsided. The representatives of foreign countries in Mexico have addressed another letter to the Government, asking for the establishment of an equal tariff in all the ports of the Mexican Republic.—*Lou. Jour.*

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—It appears from a statistical report by one of the municipal officers of New York, recently made public, that the deaths in that city during the year 1851 reached the enormous aggregate of twenty thousand and twenty-four, an increase of five thousand and forty-six, or nearly thirty per cent. over the number in 1850. The increased mortality took place chiefly among children; the increase in adults being 1,264, and in children, 3,782.—The number of deaths from consumption during the year was exceedingly large, but the greatest increase was in those classes of disease which are propagated by contagion, and have causes in the impurity of the atmosphere. The deaths by typhus fever increased from 396 to 977; by scarlet fever from 311 to 627; by dysentery from 792 to 1,113; by diarrhea from 473 to 73; and by convulsions from 1,288 to 1,792. Compared with London, the mortality in New York is as one in thirty-one to one in forty-eight. The New York Courier says there is something startling in these facts, and adds:—*Our Jour.*

If there is any truth in official figures, the fact is incontrovertible that, in spite of increased wealth, improved medical skill, and the introduction and almost universal use of that invaluable blessing, the Croton water, the active causes of disease and death are increasing among us; and that the actual duration of life is yearly diminishing.

CONDITION OF FRANCE.—Mr. Kendall, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, concludes his last letter from Paris as follows:

I start this evening for England, to be absent three or four weeks, and during that time, unless something turns up of importance, shall cease my correspondence. I leave France quiet, tranquil, prosperous and apparently more contented than at any time during the last four years. For the first time since I have known the country she seems to have a stable government—one that stands a chance of enduring six months or more, which is a long time to look ahead in France. You may put this down to the credit of despotism, or what you will, but it is nevertheless a fact. The Republic is dead save in name, Louis Napoleon reigns supreme, and an immense majority of the people have cried amen.

Sidney Smith said of a great talker that it would greatly improve him if he had now and then a few flashes of silence.

THE National Democratic Convention for the nomination of the Presidential candidates for 1852, is to assemble in Baltimore on Tuesday the 1st of June.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Markets.

Louisville, May 11, 1852.

Business quiet, and the wet weather, which has prevailed throughout the day, has much retarded transactions. The river is at stand.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—There is more animation in the market, with sales of 300 pieces of Bagging at 11¢c, together with 200 coils of Rope at 6¢c; also sales of 250 pieces and 300 coils at 11¢c, and 6¢c; 700 pieces of Bagging at 11¢c, and 165 pieces at 11¢c, and 155 pieces at 12¢c.

IRON.—Dull at 90c.

Flours and Oats.—Market quiet, with sales of light lots of Flour at \$3.35 to \$3.45, from stores. Sales of ear Corn from stores at 38¢c, in sacks; and sales of Shelled at 40¢c.

WHEAT.—Dull at \$70 to \$75 per ton.

GROCERIES.—We quote small sales of R. Coffee at 10¢a. Sales of 40 hds fair Salt at 55¢c. Small sales of plantation Molasses at 32¢c.

PROVISIONS.—Dull market, sales of 100 lbs of Meat at \$1.50; also sales of 100 lbs in lots of 15¢c. Bacon is quiet, with sales from wagons of small lots of 75¢c. For Shoulders, 85¢c for Hams, and 10¢c for Clear Sides.

Tobacco.—Prices are moving, owing greatly to the superior quality of the Tobacco, with sales to-day of 100 lbs at prices ranging from \$2.40 to \$4.75, for lugs to firms, and sales of choice at \$5. 85. 75¢c to 75¢c.

Whisky.—Sales of 61 bbls raw at 15¢a. 15¢c.

WOOL.—Sales of wool in greas at 17¢a. 18¢c.

FOR WOOL.—Sales of 100 lbs raw.

CINCINNATI, May 11, M.
FLOUR.—In good demand; 1,100 bbls sold at \$3.15; 500 bbls in lots sold at \$3.20 to \$3.25.
WHISKY.—Sales at 15¢c.

PROVISIONS.—Dull and no sales.

SUGAR.—Active; 250 bbls sold at 55¢c.

MOLASSES.—33¢c.

ST. LOUIS, May 11, P. M.
NO CHANGE in markets of importance.

GRAIN.—Corn 32¢a. 6c; Oats 26¢a. 27c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork: Sales 200 barrels mess from the Levee at \$16.50. Lard 8¢a. 9c in barrels.

WHISKY.—15¢a. 17c.

LEAD.—\$4.30 per ton.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11, P. M.
COTTON.—Has advanced a little; middling 8¢ to 9¢.

FLOUR.—Ohio has advanced; sales 3000 at \$3.50 to \$3.60.

PROVISIONS.—Meat \$16.75 to \$17.; prime \$14.60; bacon sides 9¢. Lard: 400 barrels prime at 9¢.

COFFEE.—Rico: 6000 bags at 9¢.

WHISKY.—16¢a. 17c.

HAIR.—Western 51¢.

SUGAR.—Fair 51¢. Prime Molasses 28¢.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., by Rev. President J. C. Young, Wm. C. Anderson, Esq., to Miss A. M. Anderson, Mrs. Dodes, daughter of Col. Clinton Rodies, all of Danville, Ky.

In Fayette county, on Thursday, the 6th instant, by Rev. L. D. Houston, Dr. Charles Chase of Elizabethtown, and Miss America L. O'Neil, daughter of Mr. Matthias Oetten, of Fayette county.

"Happy they! the happiest of their kind, Whom both stars unite, and in one fate Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend."

DIED,

At Lexington, in this country, on the morning of the 5th inst., Mrs. MARANAH J. BALLARD, consort of T. B. Ballard, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

The deceased was possessed of an intelligent mind, kind and social disposition; her attachment to her family and friends were of the most ardent character, and they will long continue to be objects of admiration. She died in the belief that the new constitution had rendered it mighty soon to be made to mourn her loss; yet the monster often threatened, yet often withheld the blow, so that when this summons came, none but herself were properly prepared to hear the call.

Mrs. B. had for six years been an exemplary member of the Christian Church, and died the death of a Christian buoyed by the bright hopes of an unending eternity of bliss.

The arrangements with the manufacturers in Philadelphia and New York are such that she will be buried in the cemetery of the Jewish church as manufactured.

The Stock in store at present compares with any this side of New York in quality, richness, and style. An invitation is extended to all who may visit the city, to examine their goods. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.

May 14-18. S. C. & Co.

IN THE MADISON COUNTY COURT.

RICHARD FOSTER, his son'r. Compt. against [REDACTED] On Petition.

RICHARD FOSTER & His, & C. Defts.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Richard Foster, that he will appear in the Madison County Court, for a settlement of the state of said debts, and proof of debts against said estate will be received by the undersigned at the law office of Richard Runyon, in Richmond, on Thursday each of next month, until the 1st Monday in August next. CHRISTOPHER HARRIS, may 14-18. PRESIDING JUDGE, n. c. c.

FANCY AND STAPLE HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

JUST received and for sale a large stock of House Furnishing Goods, embracing Lamps, Girondoles, Plated Fruit and Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candle Sticks, all sorts of Table Covering and hundred of other articles too numerous to mention. Call at my New Store and examine my Goods. I am bound to sell cheap as I have not got half room to store them. JAS. MARCH.

LEXINGTON, May 7-17-18.

ESTILL COUNTY.

For Sheriff.

HOWARD KERLEY, CORTEZ PARKE, JOHN NEWBY, HUGH CAIN, MADISON BOULWARE.

LEXINGTON.

WILLIAM P. CHILES.

W. L. LEED.

A young man to take charge of a two horse

team and travel through the country to sell Cooking Stoves. Fair wages and steady employment can be obtained by applying immediately to the undersigned, at his Shop in Richmond, Ky. None need apply who cannot come well recommended.

JOHN W. GILBERT.

Through years or months the inner weight to bear, While colder hearts endure till they are laid By age in death."

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES SIMPSON. KENAZ FARROW.

For Sheriff.

HOWARD KERLEY, CORTEZ PARKE, JOHN NEWBY, HUGH CAIN, MADISON BOULWARE.

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AGRICULTURAL.



STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberries are of two kinds, Staminate and Pistillate; the latter are fertilized by the presence of the former, and, with that advantage, f are usually the best. Hence, it is a good plan, where there is a bed of the pistillate sort, to have at least one row of the Staminate, side with it, separated by a space a few feet wide, to prevent their mixing by runners.

The best Staminate sorts are the Large Early Scarlet and Boston Pine; the best Pistillates are Burris' New Pine, Harvey's Seedling, and the Cincinnati Hud- son.

The Genesee Farmer furnishes the following directions for the culture of this delicious fruit:—[Ky. Cultivator.]

1st. The ground (if not done last autumn) must be trenched eighteen inches or two feet deep, as soon as it is dry enough to work, turning in a liberal supply of old well-decomposed manure—say at least a cart load to a square rod. When the ground has been trenched thus, it should all be turned over again, so as to pulverize it and mix well all parts of the soil and manure. When this is done, take off and level the surface, and it will be ready for the plants.

2d. Procure good, strong, well rooted runners, or transplanted runners of last season. Plant in rows, say three feet apart, the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows, for all the sorts with large foliage; the wild strawberries (Alpinus) may be six inches closer.

3d. Keep the ground clean and well hoed as an onion bed all summer, and cut off all runners as fast as they appear, unless wanted to increase the variety, and then only two or three should be allowed on each plant. In the autumn the plants will be luxuriant and large, covering half the ground, and in a fine condition to give a good crop next season. In dry seasons, mulching with a little tan bark, saw-dust, or old manure, will assist their growth very much.

4th. WINTERING.—In many districts no winter protection is needed, but as a general thing a coat of three or four inches deep of straw or leaves, protecting the plants against the thawing and freezing of winter, is found very useful, greatly augmenting the vigor and productiveness of the plantation the following season. We always do it here at Rochester.

CULTURE OF FLOWERS.—In sowing flower seeds, much care and judgment is necessary, and many failures are to be expected, owing to the delicate nature of many kinds. The soil should be rich and deep, and made very fine and mellow. The larger seeds, like Balsam, Aster, &c. should be covered about a quarter of an inch in depth; but the kinds, like Petunia, Portulaca, &c., must be only barely covered with the finest and mellowest soil, or they will not vegetate—and then being so near the surface, a single day of sunshine will scorch them to death, if care is not taken to shade them. This may be done by placing small bits of thin boards or other articles over the spots where the seeds are sown, supported about an inch above the soil by small stones or sticks so as to admit the light, or, bits of cotton cloth, or even stout paper may be fastened on the ground over the seeds, but by using a microscope or magnifying glass, you may perceive that these are not all of one kind, some being perforated, which are the stings, while the others are not. Each sting stands upon a pedestal, and this pedestal performs the office both of a gland and a prison bag. It is cellular and spongy within; the sting is placed in its top, and may be moved by a light pressure to either side, or round in a circle; it seems to stand, as it were, on a universal joint. When a body touches its point, the base is pressed down into the spongy pedestal, and the poisonous fluid rushes up through the tube of the sting, and flows out of the terminal aperture.

A CURIOUS TREE.—There is at the present time from a crevice in one of the dilated walls of the once celebrated but now ruined castle of Cessford, an ash-tree in all its graceful and healthful luxuriance. It is a remarkable circumstance, that not many weeks since this tree appeared quite sickly, owing to its deriving no support except what the moisture of the wall supplied; but lately one of the fibrous tendrils found its way to the earth, and taking deep root in the soil, the tree now presents a green, healthy appearance, and is now thirty feet in height. Whether planted by man, or not, is unknown.—*Kelse Chron.*

TAKES CARE OF YOUR FEET.—Of all parts of the body, says Robertson, there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person knows from experience, that clouds, and many other diseases, which proceed from the wheels of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked there.

Yet for all this, although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much tried with as the feet. The young, and would-be-gentle-footed, clamp their feet into thin-soled pinching boots and stockings, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. There is one great evil, against which every person should be on their guard, and it is one which is not often guarded against—we mean the change of warmth from cold boots or shoes. A change is often made from thick to thin-soled shoes, without reflecting on the causes that might ensue. In cold weather, boots and shoes made of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good if they are air-tight also; India rubber overshoes should never be worn except in wet, splashy weather, and then not very long at once. It is hurtful to the foot to wear any covering that is air-tight over them, and for this reason India rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of the carbonic gas from the pores of the skin outwards, and the moderate passage of air inwards to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time, by entirely closing up the pores of the skin. Good warm stockings and thick-soled boots and shoes are conservative of health, and consequently of human happiness.—*Scientific Am.*

NEW SPRINKLING GOODS.

HEMP.—We clip from a western paper, the following just observations on the supply of Hemp for the Navy. We would suggest to some of our experienced Hemp-growers, that they furnish us their views on the subject:

The article of Russian hemp purchased by our Government for Navy purposes costing some \$240 per ton, grows in a high latitude ranging from 47 to 50 degrees, and the summers are so short that the crops rarely attain more than four feet in height! Western hemp is now worth only ninety dollars per ton, and owing to its inferior quality is quite a drug in the market, and a very large proportion of it is manufactured into the cheapest and most inferior qualities of cordage and bagging. There is no necessity for this great disparity in price, between Russian and American hemp; and to our mind the cause can neither be attributed to the inferiority of our soil, climate, or even the quality of the hemp itself previous to commencing rotting and handling. The deficiency lies in our want of skill; and in our opinion it is a standing disgrace, on the character of American farmers, to quietly permit the ignorant boors of Russia to produce some half million of dollars' worth of hemp, or more, for the supply of the American navy and other purposes when the same article might be grown at home, in sufficient abundance to supply not only the American markets, but also those of England, yielding greater profits than almost any other agricultural product, and without being subject to the numerous casualties that more or less attend other crops.

COTTON IN ARKANSAS.—A correspondent from the National Intelligencer, writing from Cannetton, Indiana, expresses the opinion that the time is not distant when the State of Arkansas will yield a yearly production of three millions of bales of cotton, if the price should continue to hold up to an average of seven cents per lb. He says that this year the product per acre of many plantations on the Mississippi river, and on either side of Memphis, was as high as 3,000 pounds of seed cotton.

In dry seasons, mulching with a little tan bark, saw-dust, or old manure, will assist their growth very much.

4th. WINTERING.—In many districts no winter protection is needed, but as a general thing a coat of three or four inches deep of straw or leaves, protecting the plants against the thawing and freezing of winter, is found very useful, greatly augmenting the vigor and productiveness of the plantation the following season. We always do it here at Rochester.

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A CURIOUS TREE.—There is at the present time from a crevice in one of the dilated walls of the once celebrated but now ruined castle of Cessford, an ash-tree in all its graceful and healthful luxuriance. It is a remarkable circumstance, that not many weeks since this tree appeared quite sickly, owing to its deriving no support except what the moisture of the wall supplied; but lately one of the fibrous tendrils found its way to the earth, and taking deep root in the soil, the tree now presents a green, healthy appearance, and is now thirty feet in height. Whether planted by man, or not, is unknown.—*Kelse Chron.*

TAKES CARE OF YOUR FEET.—Of all parts of the body, says Robertson, there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person knows from experience, that clouds, and many other diseases, which proceed from the wheels of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked there.

Yet for all this, although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much tried with as the feet. The young, and would-be-gentle-footed, clamp their feet into thin-soled pinching boots and stockings, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. There is one great evil, against which every person should be on their guard, and it is one which is not often guarded against—we mean the change of warmth from cold boots or shoes. A change is often made from thick to thin-soled shoes, without reflecting on the causes that might ensue. In cold weather, boots and shoes made of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good if they are air-tight also; India rubber overshoes should never be worn except in wet, splashy weather, and then not very long at once. It is hurtful to the foot to wear any covering that is air-tight over them, and for this reason India rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of the carbonic gas from the pores of the skin outwards, and the moderate passage of air inwards to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time, by entirely closing up the pores of the skin. Good warm stockings and thick-soled boots and shoes are conservative of health, and consequently of human happiness.—*Scientific Am.*

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—*HENRY BELL.*—WOULD respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has now in store his **NEW SUPPLIES**, comprising a large and beautiful collection of Foreign and American **D R Y G O O D S**, which will be found to embrace all the new and choice things of the season, together with a large stock of **Ready Made Clothing**, **500 Cases Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c. &c.** All of which have been bought upon the most favorable terms from the hands of Manufacturers and Importers in the Eastern Markets, and to which he invites the early attention of buyers.

HENRY BELL, **TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.**—He would say that never before has he put it entirely in his power to offer such strong documents in his **Wholesale Department**, where will be found a large and complete assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods, bought by the package from first hands, and with special reference to the wants of Wholesale Dealers, and will be offered to that class of buyers at prices that shall favorably compare with any other Western market.

HENRY BELL.—Lexington, April 9—12m.

WOOL WANTED.—THE undersigned, manufacturers near Elizabethtown, Madison County, Ky., wish to purchase a large quantity of

CLEAN WOOL, for which they will pay the highest market price in cash and *Jones and Linsey*.

They will manufacture on the following terms:—*Wool* will be sent with *Warp, Card, Spin and Weaving*, leafed on 500 cotton for 29 cents per yard. They will color Brown, and fill on Blue Warp for 26 cents per yard. Wool colored before sent to the factory to be filled on Blue Warp, 23 cents per yard. Linsey colored at the factory 22 cents. Farmers will find it greatly to their interest to have their wool sent to *Jones and Linsey*.

Wool will be received at W. J. Walker's Store in Richmond, at S. P. Walker's Store in Kirkville, and at the factory, and goods returned to the same places.

BUTLER, COVINGTON & HENSLY.—Elizabethtown, April 22—15tf.

NOTICE.—THE partnership heretofore existing between *Ezekiel H. Field & Wm. Holloway*, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons whose accounts were due the firm on the 1st of March, will please call immediately and pay by note, as it is important to close out the business. The business will be continued as usual by Wm. Holloway.

ESTILL HOUSE, IRVINE, KENTUCKY, BY JOHN P. GUM.

NOTICE.—This subscriber has taken charge of the commodious Tavern House in Irvine, Estill, Ky., recently occupied by Mrs. Parkes, who has agreed to accommodate all who may favor him with a room.

His whole attention will be devoted exclusively to his house, and no hours by close attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. JOHN P. GUM.

IRVINE, Ky., Feb. 20—6tf.

FOR SALE.—I have no receipt of my late purchase of new Spring and Summer Merchandise, to which I invite the attention of my customers and purchasers generally, in want of nice Goods. My stock is very large and I will sell them at prices that will not fail to please. I have received Super Black and colored French Cloths and Casimeres, very elegant Vestings and Pantaloons, of all colors. Rich Brocade and Casimeres, Ladies Dress Goods, Rich Brocade and Casimeres, Silk Dona Pompadores, Printed Grenadine, elegant new style printed Berages. Plain Berages all colors, Berage Delaines, printed and plain muslin Delaines, chaleys, Rich Organza and fast colored Lawns, Ginghams and Prints. Also elegant Embroidered Canton Crap Shawls, Lace Mantilla, Muslin Laces Capes and Collars.

Bonnets! Bonnets!! Bonnets!!! More than 20 varieties of new style Bonnets, such as, China Pearl, Tulip and Brussels, Trippoli, Gossimere Lace, Zig Zag Tyroline, lace and straw, Cobnut and Insertion, Silk and Straw, Gimp and Milan, Pearl and Satin, satin, Tulip and Hungarian, French Cremonie &c. &c. Also Rich Satin and Bonnet Ribbons.

WM. HOLLOWAY.—April 9—13tf.

FRESH TEAS.—I have just received a very fine article of Gunpowder and Imperial Tea.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Anchors, Vices, Bellows, Sledges, Taps, and Dies a complete assortment of Building Hardware at the lowest prices.

Also Carpenters Tools of the first quality and of all descriptions at the lowest prices.

WM. HOLLOWAY.

TAILORING.—R. D. MAHON, MAIN ST., TWO DOORS FROM FAZER'S CORNER LEXINGTON, KY.

H has commenced business, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the neatest and most fashionable style, and upon the lowest terms.

He has just returned from the East with a splendid assortment of Goods for Gentlemen's Wear, consisting of

Clothes, Cassimeres, Vestings!

And all other articles necessary for a gentleman's wardrobe.

He deems it unnecessary to specify all the articles in his establishment, but thinks that he can show as fine an assortment as has ever been brought to this market, which he intends to sell at prices to be admitted to the *low rates*.

Known as he is to the citizens, he deems it unnecessary to speak of his own qualifications as a workman. He cheerfully submits them to their judgment.

He asks the public to call and examine his Stock, PRICES and the CHARACTER of HIS WORK.

ALL work made by him is warranted to please, or it need not be taken. April 16—14-2m.

NEW GOODS.—J. B. & L. E. FRANCIS

WOULD inform their old customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving an unusually large and beautiful lot of

G O O D S Of every description, to which they invite the attention of the public. They return thanks for the patronage heretofore extended; and hope by fair dealing to have the same continued.

J. B. & L. E. F.

Just Receiving a New Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY BELL.—WOULD respectfully inform his friends and customers, that he has now in store his **NEW SUPPLIES**, comprising a large and beautiful collection of Foreign and American **D R Y G O O D S**,

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